

Due: Wed. Sept. 27

HMC Math 142 Fall 2017

Prof. Gu
Problem Set 4

Start this assignment before Sunday night!

Read:

- Baby Do Carmo, Differential Geometry of Curves and Surfaces: Sections 2-1, 2-2, Chapter 2
- Handout 5
- Lecture Notes

Do:

A: Problems on Reviewing of Rigid Motions in R^3 .

- a) Show that the set of rigid motions $E(3)$ forms a group. (Later, we will see that $E(3)$ is in fact a Lie group.)

B: Other Problems

- a) Problem 2 on page 29, Section 1-6, Baby Do Carmo.
- b) Problem 3 on page 65, Section 2-2, Baby Do Carmo.
- c) Problem 5 on page 65, Section 2-2, Baby Do Carmo.
- d) Problem 10 on page 66, Section 2-2, Baby Do Carmo.
- e) Problem 16 on page 67, Section 2-2, Baby Do Carmo.

C: Exterior Wedge Product from Class

- a) Look at the definition in the link https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exterior_algebra and prove that

$$- \mathbf{u} \wedge \mathbf{v} \wedge \mathbf{w} = (u_1 v_2 w_3 + u_2 v_3 w_1 + u_3 v_1 w_2 - u_1 v_3 w_2 - u_2 v_1 w_3 - u_3 v_2 w_1)(\mathbf{e}_1 \wedge \mathbf{e}_2 \wedge \mathbf{e}_3)$$

$$- \dim \Lambda^k(V) = \binom{n}{k}.$$

$$- \text{In characteristic } 0, \text{ the } 2\text{-vector } \alpha \text{ has rank } p \text{ if and only if } \underbrace{\alpha \wedge \cdots \wedge \alpha}_p \neq 0 \text{ and } \underbrace{\alpha \wedge \cdots \wedge \alpha}_{p+1} =$$

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